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## Montana SOICC News

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### GOVERNOR STEPHENS HONORED BY PRESIDENT

Montana Governor Stan Stephens was honored by President Bush recently for his work with the nation's at-risk high school students.

The President congratulated Stephens and other governors on the success of Jobs for Montana's Graduates (JMG), part of the Jobs for America's Graduates program. JMG is designed to help students who are likely to drop out of high school.

The goal of the program is to encourage young people to turn their lives around--make sure they have the opportunity to get a job, enter the military, or go on to college. Once the students are identified as being at risk, they meet for an hour a day with job specialists who help them develop self-esteem and form career goals.

Cathijo Neff, a Montana senior, presented Governor Stephens with a leadership award while in Washington, DC. Neff was one of Montana's first JMG members and wrote an

essay on the program that won her the right to accompany Governor Stephens to Washington.

"This award doesn't belong to us," Stephens said, after accepting his plaque. "The award in this case belongs to people like Cathijo and the other students across the country that are participating in this program. I happened to have the good fortune of being the governor of Montana when this outstanding idea came into our state."

"I told the kids when the program started that I was banking on them, that we were taking a risk on this, that I hope they succeed, and I will be there when they graduate. And I will."

Neff expects nothing but success. She credited the program with changing her life. She had dropped out of school because of extreme stress and lack of motivation. After a year of drifting, she went back to school to get a diploma.

"I learned the year I was out that I couldn't make it," Neff said. "I wanted to go into the Air Force, and they won't take you with a General Equivalency Diploma."

Neff enrolled in an alternative learning program and signed up for JMG. "The program changed the way I look at other people," she said. "It's hard to go out there and just get a job. You need an education--not just laziness around the house and all that."

Approximately 20,000 students participated nationwide in Jobs for America's Graduates in 1989. More than 90 percent received their high school diplomas or GED, and 83 percent found jobs, entered the military, or went on to college.

For more information about JMG, call Lorelee Robinson, Executive Director of JMG at 444-2534.

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## JOB HUNT

Many of last year's one million high school graduates who did not go on to college are facing a tough transition to the work force, the U.S. Department of Labor says.

As of last October, almost 15% of 1989 graduates remain unemployed, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is an approximate rate of 13% for men and 17% for women.

Since 1979, jobless rates have dipped only slightly for non-college-bound youths, even though their numbers have fallen 38%. Although the population has declined, so have job opportunities.

All together, 15.2 million youths ages 16 to 24 were enrolled either in college or high school last October. Another four million had dropped out of high school.

High school dropouts are having the roughest time entering the workforce, with a 28% unemployment rate--about twice that of high school graduates.

Also, among the out-of-school youths who found work, major gender differences have emerged, particularly among dropouts. Only 46 percent of female dropouts worked, compared to 85% of male dropouts.

At every level of educational attainment among 16 to 24 year-old blacks, the jobless rate was about twice that of whites.

Although many dropouts and non-college-bound graduates are struggling to find work, a record 60% of last year's high school graduates were enrolled in college last October and most of them are working as well.

About 1.5 million of the nearly 2.5 million high school graduates were attending college in October, 92% of them full-time. That compares with the 3.2 million 1979 high school graduates, half of whom enrolled in college.

As the proportion of high school graduates in college has risen, the percentage of students who work during their studies also jumped, from 46% in 1979 to 53% in 1989.

The Department of Labor gathered the data from its "Current Population Survey," a monthly nationwide survey of about 60,000 households providing data on the job status of people ages 16 and over.

Survey results are available at no charge from the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Room 2486, 441 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20212.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics; South Carolina OIS *The Network*, Winter 1991

## MONTANA MINORITIES GROWING

Montana's population remains overwhelmingly white, but nearly all of its growth during the past decade has been among racial minorities, according to newly released census figures.

Montana's population (excluding military personnel claiming Montana residence) grew from 786,690 in 1980 to 799,065 in 1990.

The white population grew by one-tenth of one percent, or 963 people.

The Indian population increased by more than 10,000, an increase of about 28%. As a percent of population, Indians (Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts) accounted for 6% of Montana's population in 1990, as compared to 4.7% in 1980.

Montana's black population grew from 1,786 in 1980 to 2,381 in 1990, which amounts to a 33% increase.

Statewide in the 1990 census 4,259 persons identified themselves as Asians or Pacific Islanders, and 3,635 identified themselves as being in the "Other" category.

Population figures for Hispanics was not available at this time. Hispanics were included in the "White" category.

SOURCE: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce





# 1990 CENSUS OF MONTANA'S POPULATION

(Released January 24, 1991 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census)

Since these counts provide only totals for the states and local governmental units, they are not suitable for redistricting. The population counts here are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The U.S. Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

	4/1/90 Census	4/1/80 Census	% Change 80 to 90
MONTANA (entire state).....	799,065.....	786,690.....	1.6%
COUNTY:			
Beaverhead.....	8,424.....	8,186.....	2.9%
Big Horn.....	11,337.....	11,096.....	2.2%
Blaine.....	6,728.....	6,999.....	-3.9%
Broadwater.....	3,318.....	3,267.....	1.6%
Carbon.....	8,080.....	8,099.....	-0.2%
Carter.....	1,503.....	1,799.....	-16.5%
Cascade.....	77,691.....	80,696.....	-3.7%
Chouteau.....	5,452.....	6,092.....	-10.5%
Custer.....	11,697.....	13,109.....	-10.8%
Daniels.....	2,266.....	2,835.....	-20.1%
Dawson.....	9,505.....	11,805.....	-19.5%
Deer Lodge.....	10,278.....	12,518.....	-17.9%
Fallon.....	3,103.....	3,763.....	-17.5%
Fergus.....	12,083.....	13,076.....	-7.6%
Flathead.....	59,218.....	51,966.....	14.0%
Gallatin.....	50,463.....	42,865.....	17.7%
Garfield.....	1,589.....	1,656.....	-4.0%
Glacier.....	12,121.....	10,628.....	14.0%
Golden Valley.....	912.....	1,026.....	-11.1%
Granite.....	2,548.....	2,700.....	-5.6%
Hill.....	17,654.....	17,985.....	-1.8%
Jefferson.....	7,939.....	7,029.....	12.9%
Judith Basin.....	2,282.....	2,646.....	-13.8%
Lake.....	21,041.....	19,056.....	10.4%
Lewis and Clark.....	47,495.....	43,039.....	10.4%
Liberty.....	2,295.....	2,329.....	-1.5%
Lincoln.....	17,481.....	17,752.....	-1.5%
McCone.....	2,276.....	2,702.....	-15.8%
Madison.....	5,989.....	5,448.....	9.9%
Meagher.....	1,819.....	2,154.....	-15.6%
Mineral.....	3,315.....	3,675.....	-9.8%
Missoula.....	78,687.....	76,016.....	3.5%
Musselshell.....	4,106.....	4,428.....	-7.3%
Park.....	14,562.....	12,869.....	13.2%
Petroleum.....	519.....	655.....	-20.8%
Phillips.....	5,163.....	5,367.....	-3.8%
Pondera.....	6,433.....	6,731.....	-4.4%
Powder River.....	2,090.....	2,520.....	-17.1%
Powell.....	6,620.....	6,958.....	-4.9%
Prairie.....	1,383.....	1,836.....	-24.7%
Ravalli.....	25,010.....	22,493.....	11.2%
Richland.....	10,716.....	12,243.....	-12.5%
Roosevelt.....	10,999.....	10,467.....	5.1%
Rosebud.....	10,505.....	9,899.....	6.1%
Sanders.....	8,669.....	8,675.....	-0.1%
Sheridan.....	4,732.....	5,414.....	-12.6%
Silver Bow.....	33,941.....	38,092.....	-10.9%
Stillwater.....	6,536.....	5,598.....	16.8%
Sweet Grass.....	3,154.....	3,216.....	-1.9%
Teton.....	6,271.....	6,491.....	-3.4%
Toole.....	5,046.....	5,559.....	-9.2%
Treasure.....	874.....	981.....	-10.9%
Valley.....	8,239.....	10,250.....	-19.6%
Wheatland.....	2,246.....	2,359.....	-4.8%
Wibaux.....	1,191.....	1,476.....	-19.3%
Yellowstone.....	113,419.....	108,035.....	5.0%

## WORKING WOMEN

Some recent statistics from the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor show the following:

- By the year 2000, two of three newly created jobs will be filled by women.
- Fifty-six million women, age 16 and older, were working or looking for work in 1989, up from forty-four million ten years ago.
- In 1988, 81% of women ages 25 to 54, who had four or more years of college education, were in the labor force. Only 51 percent of those with less than four years of high school were working.
- In 1988, almost 60% of working women were single, divorced, widowed, separated, or had husbands who earned less than \$15,000.
- About 65% of mothers with children under age 18 work outside the home. About 56% of mothers with children under age six work outside the home.

SOURCE: The Women's Bureau, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor; E.S.T. Update, Oakland University Continuum Center, Rochester, Michigan



# SPRING

## MONTANA CIS: WORKING TO SERVE YOU BETTER

Major changes are in the works for the Montana Career Information System (Montana CIS), and this spells G-O-O-D N-E-W-S for Montana. The Montana CIS Advisory Council has recommended a sliding fee scale for Micro-CIS (the complete Montana CIS software for hard-disk computers) based on school enrollment. The result: fees go down for many schools. This signifies a major effort by the program to be responsive to the needs of Montana schools.

In addition, Micro-CIS will be featuring a new component for 1991-92: Financial Aid (scholarships) and Aid SORT. Aid SORT is a seven-item questionnaire which allows the individual to print out a personalized list of scholarships he or she may be eligible for.

Montana CIS introduced scholarship information this year in the Financial Aid publication. For 1991-92, updated scholarship information (and Aid SORT) will be available on Micro-CIS.

More to come....Watch your mailboxes later this month for the latest word on Montana CIS services and materials for 1991-92. Or call Montana CIS Director Anne Wolfinger at 444-1444.

## FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

**For every 100 pupils in the fifth grade...**

**99 enter ninth grade...**

**88 enter eleventh grade...**

**76 graduate from high school...**

**47 advance to college...**

**24 earn bachelor's degrees.**

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics; South Carolina Occupational Information System's The Network, Winter 1991

# IMPROVED CAREER DECISION MAKING WORKSHOPS

## Career Resource Roundup

The Montana State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC), Montana Career Information System (MCIS), and the Montana Office of Public Instruction (OPI) are pleased to announce three upcoming Improved Career Decision Making (ICDM) workshops.

The ICDM program is a major effort to enhance counselor knowledge and use of Montana and national labor market, occupational, and career information. The program is designed to help counselors help individuals to make career decisions that better reflect the realities of the labor market.

ICDM provides counselors with training on the availability and use of career and labor market information. The project also builds linkages between high school, job training, Job Service, and vocational rehabilitation counselors and local producers and users of career and labor market information.

OPI will present a pre-session workshop for designing written comprehensive guidance

programs. This workshop will be held from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm on the first day of the ICDM workshops. For more information, call Judy Birch at (406) 444-5663.

Counselors have their choice of three workshops in March and April:

### Fairmont Hot Springs, March 26-28

Fairmont Hot Springs Resort  
1500 Fairmont Road, Anaconda  
Phone: 797-3241

Hotel rooms available at \$48.00 per night

### Billings, April 9-11

Billings Plaza Holiday Inn  
5500 Midland Road, Billings  
Phone: 248-7701

Hotel rooms available at \$49.00 per night

### Kalispell, April 23-25

Cavanaugh's at Kalispell Center  
North 20 Main Street, Kalispell  
Phone: 752-6660

Hotel rooms available at \$24.00 per night

There is no charge to attend the workshops. Please make your own lodging arrangements. State rates are available upon presentation of proper state identification, on a first-come - first-served basis. Please complete the registration form indicating which workshop you will attend and return it to the Montana SOICC as soon as possible. The number of participants will be limited. If a workshop is fully booked, your name will be placed on a waiting list.

☐ Please reserve a place for me at the ICDM workshop in \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ Reserve a place for me at the pre-session workshop in \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Please return registration forms by March 21, 1991. Miss the deadline? Call 444-2741.

Send form to:

Montana SOICC  
P.O. Box 1728  
Helena, MT 59624

950 copies of this newsletter were produced at an individual cost of 23.1 cents each for a total cost of \$219.82, which includes \$63.80 for printing and \$156.02 for distribution.

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If you would like to contribute to this newsletter, write to the Montana SOICC at P.O. Box 1728, Helena, Montana 59624. The Montana SOICC reserves the right to edit all information submitted.



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